



Atty. Dkt. 2271/69885

*Utility Application*  
*for*  
*United States Letters Patent*

*To all whom it may concern:*

*Be it known that,*

Hiroshi Ishihara

*has invented certain new and useful improvements in*

*APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR IMAGE PROCESSING CAPABLE OF ACCELERATING  
IMAGE OVERLAY PROCESS*

*of which the following is a full, clear and exact description:*

APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR IMAGE PROCESSING CAPABLE OF  
ACCELERATING IMAGE OVERLAY PROCESS

**BACKGROUND**

5 1. FIELD

The present patent specification relates to an apparatus and method for image processing, and more particularly to an apparatus and method for image processing which is capable of accelerating an image overlay process by detecting and omitting an image overlaid.

2. DISCUSSION

Japanese Laid-Open Patent Application Publication No. 10-233859 explains a conventional technology in which superimposed image data are output on a recording sheet. In the above-mentioned technology, overlaid image data are detected by a printer driver for determining specific image data that are overlaid and data transfer to a printing medium may decrease by omitting a part of image data which are overlaid. Thereby, data processing in printing is also expected to decrease by means of replacing overlaid part of image data to produce identical color image data. In another example of conventional technology, Japanese Laid-Open Patent Application Publication No. 10-333852 describes a technology in which coordinates of the circumscribed rectangles of characters and figures, not limited to graphic image data, are obtained, abstraction of the

obtained coordinates of the circumscribed rectangle is performed and an overlay of image data is detected with reference to the coordinates of the rectangle. In Japanese Laid-Open Patent Application Publication No. 11-119930, the time when rendering of image data is finished is anticipated and when it is determined that the rendering of image data may not be further developed at a predetermined interval thereafter, overlaid image data portion is detected between overlaid intermediate data whose rendering range of characters or graphics is divided in every trapezoid. The above-described conventional overlay detection technologies in which image data which are overlaid are detected on the side of a printer driver have a defect in that the above-described technologies are specific and limited to image data and in that as a result information processing for omitting overlaid portion of image data increases.

#### **SUMMARY**

In view of the foregoing, it is an object to provide an image processing apparatus which is capable of accelerating an image overlay process by detecting and omitting an overlaid image.

Another object is to provide a novel image processing method which is capable of accelerating an image overlay

process by detecting and omitting an overlaid image.

Another object is to provide a novel image forming apparatus which is capable of accelerating an image overlay process by detecting and omitting an overlaid image.

5        Another object is to provide a novel printing apparatus which is capable of accelerating an image overlay process by detecting and omitting an overlaid image.

Another object is to provide a novel host PC which is capable of accelerating an image overlay process by  
10   detecting and omitting an overlaid image.

To achieve the above-mentioned objects and other objects, a novel image processing apparatus includes an overlay detector and a memory. The novel image processing apparatus sequentially processes graphic rendering  
15   instructions for image data. The graphic rendering instructions include first and second graphic rendering instructions. The first graphic rendering instruction is input immediately preceding the second graphic rendering instruction. The first graphic rendering instruction  
20   contains first rendering data representing a first original image to render a first output image. The second graphic rendering instruction contains second rendering data representing a second original image to render a second output image. The first original image is overlaid by the

second original image. The overlay detector performs an overlay detection to detect an overlay of the first and second images which are rendered based on the first and second rendering data by the first and second rendering instructions, respectively. The memory stores the first rendering data contained in the first graphic rendering instruction. The overlay detector specifies a portion of the first original image overlaid by the second original image upon detecting an overlay of the first and second original images, deletes the specified portion of the first original image which is overlaid by the second original image and draws a third output image, based on the first original image and stores the second graphic rendering data into the memory.

15       The graphic rendering instructions may be a page description language (PDL) and each of the graphic rendering instructions may include a fundamental graphic description instruction which handles characters, graphics and images and a rendering attribute instruction handling colors, clipping area designations and rendering arithmetic methods.

20       The graphic rendering instructions may be converted into at least one of intermediate data represented by coordinate information and a PDL language.

Each of the first and second original images may include at least one of rectangle figure and run aggregate figure.

The overlay detector may perform the overlay  
5 detection by each run when the overlay detection mechanism detects an overlay of the run aggregate figures.

When the overlay detector detects an overlay of the run aggregate figures, the overlay detecting mechanism may generate a circumscribing rectangle for the run aggregate  
10 figure of the first and second original images and, after the overlay detecting mechanism detects an overlay between the circumscribing rectangle for the run aggregate figure for the first and second original images, may determine the run aggregate figure included in the run aggregate figure  
15 of an overlaid portion between the first and second original images of the circumscribed rectangle.

The overlay detector may determine whether the run aggregate figure included in the run aggregate figure of an overlaid portion between the first and second original  
20 images of the circumscribed rectangle and the overlay detection is performed by each run.

The second output image may be overwritten on the third output image.

The first and second output image may be drawn with a

rendering process based on at least one of a mono chrome,  
an RGB video color rendering, and a CMYK paint color  
rendering.

To achieve these and other objects, a novel image  
5 processing method includes an overlay detector and a memory.  
This novel image processing method sequentially processes  
graphic rendering instructions for image data. The graphic  
rendering instructions include first and second graphic  
rendering instructions. The first graphic rendering  
10 instruction is input immediately preceding said second  
graphic rendering instruction. The first graphic rendering  
instruction containing first rendering data representing a  
first original image to render a first output image. The  
second graphic rendering instruction contains second  
15 rendering data representing a second original image to  
render a second output image. The first original image is  
overlaid by the second original image. The overlay detector  
performs an overlay detection to detect an overlay of the  
first and second images which are rendered based on the  
20 first and second rendering data by the first and second  
rendering instructions, respectively and the memory stores  
the first rendering data contained in the first graphic  
rendering instruction. The overlay detecting methods  
specifies a portion of the first original image to be

overlaid by the second original image upon detecting an overlay of the first and second original images, deletes a specified portion and draws a third output image, based on the first original image, in which the specified portion of the first original image is deleted and stores the second graphic rendering data into the memory.

The graphic rendering instructions may be a page description language and each of the graphic rendering instructions may include a fundamental graphic description instruction which handles characters, graphics and images and a rendering attribute instruction handling colors, clipping area designations and rendering arithmetic methods.

The graphic rendering instructions may be converted into at least one of intermediate data represented by coordinate information and a PDL language.

Each of the first and second original images may include at least one of rectangle figure and run aggregate figure.

The overlay detector may perform the overlay detection by each run when the overlay detection mechanism detects an overlay of the run aggregate figures.

When the overlay detector detects an overlay of the run aggregate figures, the overlay detecting mechanism may generate a circumscribing rectangle for the run aggregate



figure of the first and second original images and, after the overlay detecting mechanism detects an overlay between the circumscribing rectangle for the run aggregate figure for the first and second original images, may determine the  
5 run aggregate figure included in the run aggregate figure of an overlaid portion between the first and second original images of the circumscribed rectangle.

The overlay detector may determine whether the run aggregate figure included in the run aggregate figure of an  
10 overlaid portion between the first and second original images of the circumscribed rectangle and the overlay detection is performed by each run.

The second output image may be overwritten on the third output image.

15 The first and second output image may be drawn with a rendering process based on at least one of a mono chrome, an RGB video color rendering, and a CMYK paint color rendering.

To achieve these and other objects, a novel printing  
20 apparatus includes an overlay detector and a memory. This novel printing apparatus sequentially processes graphic rendering instructions for image data. The graphic rendering instructions include first and second graphic rendering instructions. The first graphic rendering

instruction is input immediately preceding to the second graphic rendering instruction. The first graphic rendering instruction contains first rendering data representing a first original image to render a first output image. The  
5 second graphic rendering instruction contains second rendering data representing a second original image to render a second output image. The original first image is overlaid by the second original image. The overlay detector performs an overlay detection to detect an overlay of the  
10 first and second original images which are rendered based on the first and second rendering data by the first and second rendering instructions, respectively. The memory stores the first rendering data contained in the first graphic rendering instruction. The overlay detecting  
15 mechanism specifies a portion of the first original image to be overlaid by the second original image upon detecting an overlay of the first and second original images, deletes a specified portion and draws a third output image, based on the first original image, in which the specified portion  
20 of the first original image is deleted and stores the second graphic rendering data into the memory.

The graphic rendering instructions may be a page description language and each of the graphic rendering instructions may include a fundamental graphic description

instruction which handles characters, graphics and images  
and a rendering attribute instruction handling colors,  
clipping area designations and rendering arithmetic methods.

The graphic rendering instructions may be converted  
5 into at least one of intermediate data represented by  
coordinate information and a PDL language.

Each of the first and second original images may  
include at least one of rectangle figure and run aggregate  
figure.

10 The overlay detector may perform the overlay  
detection by each run when the overlay detection mechanism  
detects an overlay of the run aggregate figures.

When the overlay detector detects an overlay of the  
run aggregate figures, the overlay detecting mechanism may  
15 generate a circumscribing rectangle for the run aggregate  
figure of the first and second original images and, after  
the overlay detecting mechanism detects an overlay between  
the circumscribing rectangle for the run aggregate figure  
for the first and second original images, may determine the  
20 run aggregate figure included in the run aggregate figure  
of an overlaid portion between the first and second  
original images of the circumscribed rectangle.

The overlay detector may determine whether the run  
aggregate figure included in the run aggregate figure of an

overlaid portion between the first and second original images of the circumscribed rectangle and the overlay detection is performed by each run.

The second output image may be overwritten on the  
5 third output image.

The first and second output image may be drawn with a rendering process based on at least one of a mono chrome, an RGB video color rendering, and a CMYK paint color rendering.

10 To achieve the above-mentioned objects and other objects, a novel host PC includes an overlay detector and a memory. This novel host PC sequentially processes graphic rendering instructions for image data. The graphic rendering instructions include first and second graphic  
15 rendering instructions. The first graphic rendering instruction is input immediately preceding to said second graphic rendering instruction. The first graphic rendering instruction contains first rendering data representing a first original image to render a first output image. The  
20 second graphic rendering instruction contains second rendering data representing a second original image to render a second output image. The first original image is overlaid by said second original image. The overlay detecting mechanism performs an overlay detection to detect

an overlay of the first and second original images which are rendered based on the first and second rendering data by the first and second rendering instructions, respectively. The memory stores the first rendering data  
5 contained in the first graphic rendering instruction. The overlay detecting mechanism specifies a portion of the first original image to be overlaid by the second original image upon detecting an overlay of the first and second original images, deletes a specified portion and draws a  
10 third output image, based on the first original image, in which the specified portion of the first original image is deleted and stores the second graphic rendering data into the memory.

The graphic rendering instructions may be a page  
15 description language and each of the graphic rendering instructions may include a fundamental graphic description instruction which handles characters, graphics and images and a rendering attribute instruction handling colors, clipping area designations and rendering arithmetic methods.

20 The graphic rendering instructions may be converted into at least one of intermediate data represented by coordinate information and a PDL language.

Each of the first and second original images may include at least one of rectangle figure and run aggregate

figure.

The overlay detector may perform the overlay detection by each run when the overlay detection mechanism detects an overlay of the run aggregate figures.

5        When the overlay detector detects an overlay of the run aggregate figures, the overlay detecting mechanism may generate a circumscribing rectangle for the run aggregate figure of the first and second original images and, after the overlay detecting mechanism detects an overlay between  
10   the circumscribing rectangle for the run aggregate figure for the first and second original images, may determine the run aggregate figure included in the run aggregate figure of an overlaid portion between the first and second original images of the circumscribed rectangle.

15        The overlay detector may determine whether the run aggregate figure included in the run aggregate figure of an overlaid portion between the first and second original images of the circumscribed rectangle and the overlay detection is performed by each run.

20        The second output image may be overwritten on the third output image.

The first and second output image may be drawn with a rendering process based on at least one of a mono chrome, an RGB video color rendering, and a CMYK paint color

rendering.

To achieve these and other objects, a novel image forming apparatus includes an overlay detector and a memory. This novel image forming apparatus sequentially processes graphic rendering instructions for image data. The graphic rendering instructions include first and second graphic rendering instructions. The first graphic rendering instruction is input immediately preceding to said second graphic rendering instruction. The first graphic rendering instruction contains first rendering data representing a first original image to render a first output image. The second graphic rendering instruction contains second rendering data representing a second original image to render a second output image. The first original image is overlaid by said second original image. The overlay detector performs an overlay detection to detect an overlay of the first and second original images which are rendered based on the first and second rendering data by the first and second rendering instructions, respectively. The memory stores the first rendering data contained in the first graphic rendering instruction. The overlay detecting mechanism specifies a portion of the first original image to be overlaid by the second original image upon detecting an overlay of the first and second original images, deletes

a specified portion and draws a third output image, based on the first original image, in which the specified portion of the first original image is deleted and stores the second graphic rendering data into the memory.

5       The graphic rendering instructions may be a page description language and each of the graphic rendering instructions may include a fundamental graphic description instruction which handles characters, graphics and images and a rendering attribute instruction handling colors,  
10   clipping area designations and rendering arithmetic methods.

      The graphic rendering instructions may be converted into at least one of intermediate data represented by coordinate information and a PDL language.

      Each of the first and second original images may  
15   include at least one of rectangle figure and run aggregate figure.

      The overlay detector may perform the overlay detection by each run when the overlay detection mechanism detects an overlay of the run aggregate figures.

20       When the overlay detector detects an overlay of the run aggregate figures, the overlay detecting mechanism may generate a circumscribing rectangle for the run aggregate figure of the first and second original images and, after the overlay detecting mechanism detects an overlay between



the circumscribing rectangle for the run aggregate figure for the first and second original images, may determine whether the run aggregate figure included in the run aggregate figure of an overlaid portion between the first  
5 and second original images of the circumscribed rectangle.

The overlay detector may determine whether the run aggregate figure included in the run aggregate figure of an overlaid portion between the first and second original images of the circumscribed rectangle and the overlay  
10 detection is performed by each run.

The second output image may be overwritten on the third output image.

The first and second output image may be drawn with a rendering process based on at least one of a mono chrome,  
15 an RGB video color rendering, and a CMYK paint color rendering.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

A more complete appreciation of the disclosure and many of the attendant advantages thereof will be readily  
20 obtained as the same becomes better understood by reference to the following detailed description when considered in connection with the accompanying renderings, wherein:

FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing an exemplary structure of a printer controller including an image

processing apparatus used when an overlay detection is performed in a printing machine in according to a preferred embodiment;

FIG. 2 is a block diagram showing an exemplary  
5 structure of a printer driver including the image processing apparatus used when an overlay detection is performed in a host computer according to the preferred embodiment;

FIGS. 3A through 3C collectively show an exemplary  
10 illustration of an overlay detection of a rectangle performed in a graphic overlay determination unit of FIG. 1;

FIG. 4 is a flowchart showing an exemplary procedure of an overlay detection of rectangle;

15 FIGS. 5A through 5C collectively show another exemplary illustration of an overlay detection of a rectangle performed in a graphic overlay determination unit of FIG. 1;

FIGS. 6A through 6C collectively show an exemplary  
20 illustration of an overlay detection of a run aggregate rendering performed in a graphic overlay determination unit of FIG. 1; and,

FIGS. 7A through 7C collectively show another exemplary illustration of an overlay detection of a run

aggregate rendering performed in a graphic overlay determination unit of FIG. 1.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

In describing preferred embodiments illustrated in the renderings, specific terminology is employed for the sake of clarity. However, the disclosure of this patent specification is not intended to be limited to the specific terminology so selected and it is to be understood that each specific element includes all technical equivalents that operate in a similar manner. Referring now to an image processing apparatus, wherein like reference numerals designate identical or corresponding parts throughout the several views, particularly to FIG. 1, a description is made for an overlay detection performed in a printer controller 2 according to a preferred embodiment. As shown in FIG. 1, the printer controller 2 is connected to a host personal computer 1 (hereinafter referred to as PC 1) and a printer engine 4. The printer controller 2 includes a graphic overlay processing unit 3, an interpreter 10, a graphic rendering processing unit 12, a central processing unit (CPU) 14, an intermediate data memory 20 and a page memory 23. The graphic overlay processing unit 3 serves as an image processing apparatus in the embodiment. The graphic overlay processing unit 3 includes a graphic

overlay detecting unit 11 and an immediately preceding graphic data memory 21.

In FIG. 1, the host PC generates Page Description Language (hereinafter referred to as PDL) data and

5 transfers the generated PDL data to the printer controller 2. The printer controller 2 performs an image processing operation for the PDL data that are transferred from the host PC 1 and outputs the data via the page memory 23 to the printer engine 4.

10 More specifically, the PDL data that are input from the host PC 1 to the printer controller 2 are input to the interpreter 10, then the PDL data are interpreted as intermediate data fitted to a rendering process and are stored in the intermediate data memory 20. The operation is  
15 performed by the CPU 14. The intermediate data which are converted suitable to the rendering process as described so far include a rendering range designation instruction and a rendering color designation instruction. Each of the rendering data stored in the intermediate data memory 20  
20 undergoes overlay detection to determine whether each of the present data has an image portion overlaid with an immediately preceding data in the graphic overlay processing unit 3 and are processed in the graphic rendering processing unit 12. In one example, when a target

figure to be image-processed is a rectangle, the figure is determined as overlaid with rectangle data stored in the immediately preceding graphic data memory 21. Coordinates information data of the portions that are overlaid which  
5 are omissible in a data processing are corrected. In the graphic rendering processing unit 12, figure data included in the corrected rectangle data are rendered in the page memory 23 according to the rectangle data that are corrected in the graphic overlay detection unit 11 and also  
10 according to information in the intermediate data memory 20. After carrying out a rendering instruction for one page, information contents of the page memory 23 are output to the printer engine 4.

Next, the overlay detection performed in the PC will  
15 be explained.

Referring now to FIG. 2, a block diagram illustrating an exemplary structure of a printer driver 102 including a graphic overlay processing unit 3 which is an image processing apparatus in the embodiment is shown. As shown  
20 in FIG. 2, the printer driver 102 which is connected to an application 101 and a printing apparatus 104 includes the graphic overlay processing unit 3 including the graphic overlay detection unit 11 and the immediately preceding graphic data memory 21 which is substantially equivalent to

apparatus of FIG. 1. The printer driver 102 further includes a PDL language generating unit 110, a PDL language output unit 112 and a central processing unit (CPU) 114.

In FIG. 2, the application 101 generates a rendering instruction and outputs the generated instruction to the printer driver 102. In an operating system such as Windows, for example, a rendering instruction is generally specified through a rendering interface called Graphics Device Interface (GDI). Upon an instruction from the application 101, the printer driver 102 generates a PDL language created to be fitted to a printer language included in various printing apparatuses which will print out. The above-described PDL generated is transferred to the printing apparatus 104. The printer driver 102 generates a rendering instruction from the application 101 into the PDL language adaptable to a printer language and outputs to the printing apparatus 104.

The rendering instruction output from the application 101 to the printer driver 102 is input to the PDL language generating unit 110 and is generated as rendering data which are compiled with the PDL language fitted to the rendering instruction. The rendering data generated as shown above are output to the printing apparatus 104 via the PDL language output unit 112 after each of the

rendering undergoes an overlay detection to determine whether each of the present data has an image portion overlaid with an immediately preceding data in the graphic overlay processing unit 3. In one example, when a target  
5 figure to be processed is a rectangle, the figure is determined as overlaid with rectangle data stored in the immediately preceding graphic data memory 21. Coordinates data of the portions that are overlaid which are omissible in a data processing are corrected. When intermediate data  
10 are other than the rectangle rendering, data correction is not performed. The rendering data obtained in the above-described process are transferred from the PDL language output unit 112 to the printing apparatus 104.

Referring to FIGs. 3A, 3B and 3C, an exemplary  
15 procedure of the overlay detection of a rectangle performed in a graphic overlay detection unit 11 is explained.

A rectangle shown in FIG. 3A is an example of a rectangle which has been rendered first. The first rendered rectangle extends from a coordinate P1 to a coordinate P2  
20 in the direction x. A rectangle shown in FIG. 3B is an example of a second rectangle which has been rendered. FIG. 3C shows an example of a state in which the second rectangle overlay on the first rectangle. The second rendered rectangle extends from the coordinate P1 to the

coordinate P3 in the direction x. It is assumed that the first and the second rectangles are adjacently aligned in accordance with a rendering instruction order. It is also assumed that the ranges of the first and the second

5 rectangles in the direction y are both identical. Sides of the two rectangles of FIGs. 3A and 3B are on a line parallel to the axis y with the distance P1, for example, from axis y. The two rectangles are positioned where a rectangle includes or, in other words, overlay on another

10 rectangle. The relationship of the position of the two rectangles is defined to satisfy the following: P1 is equal to or smaller than P2 and P1 is equal to or smaller than P3. In FIG. 3C, P3 is equal to or smaller than P2, for example. Each of the two rectangles has an arbitrary image density.

15 In FIG. 3C, the second rectangle shown in FIG. 3B overlays on and overwrites a left part of first rectangle of FIG. 3A and the overlaid part is not rendered because the second rectangle of FIG. 3B overwrites the left part of the first rectangle of FIG. 3A. Rendering data on the

20 overlaid part of the two rectangles of FIGs. 3A and 3B is not needed. To obtain the rectangle of FIG. 3C, a part of a rectangle indicated by the coordinates P3 and P2 in the direction x of FIG. 3C and the whole part of the rectangle of FIG. 3B are added.



In order to omit unneeded part of the rectangle, that is, the overlaid part, it is needed to change the coordinates. In one example, the coordinates P1 and P2 in the direction x of the rectangle of FIG. 3A are needed to  
5 be changed to the coordinates P3 and P2 in the direction x.

Generally, it is a complex and a difficult work and requires a great amount of processing time to detect an overlay of a polygon. However, it is simple and requires only a few calculations to detect rectangles such as the  
10 rectangles as shown in FIGs. 3A, 3B and 3C. When an overlay detection is attempted upon arbitrary rectangle rendering instructions which are not arranged adjacently according to the order of a rendering instruction, for example, a rendering instruction that all the rectangles in a page is  
15 performed, the time of detection is proportional to the square of the number of rectangles in the page, thereby requiring more time for detecting an overlay and the processing inevitably becomes slower. Because, in this case, coordinates of a rectangle of a preceding rectangle such as  
20 the first rectangle, for example, are corrected, every rendering instruction needs to be stored temporarily, thereby producing ineffectiveness. When it is possible to detect an overlay for rectangles in one page, redundant access to other redundant page memories is minimized and

the method described above is ideal. However, the method described above may not be practical because an image processing apparatus is provided with a limited amount of resources such as a memory, for example.

5           With the use of the embodiment described so far, because an object to be detected is limited to figures which are aligned adjacent such as the first and the second rectangles in this embodiment, for example, an image outputting apparatus with small capacity of resources is  
10 capable of effectively rendering the figures with a limited capacity of resources. However, a rendering method according to the present objects is to omit a rendering process of a portion of figures to be overlaid by another figure by way of overwriting of the latter figure on the  
15 former figure. As a result, only a target figure is rendered. However, in a rendering method using an OR operation, a figure that is overlaid by another figure is rendered.

Referring to FIG. 4, an exemplary procedure of an  
20 overlay detection process performed by the printer controller 2 of FIG. 1 will be explained. This procedure can also be applied to the printer driver 104 of FIG. 2.

In Steps from S401 through S403 the CPU 14 determines whether the graphic overlay detection unit 11 has finished

the overlay detection process (e.g. a figure of FIG. 3B).  
When the CPU 14 determines that the overlay detection is  
finished, the CPU 14 determines whether an immediately  
preceding figure (e.g. a figure of FIG. 3 A) stored in the  
5 immediately preceding graphic data memory 21 is a rectangle.  
When the CPU 14 determines that the immediately preceding  
figure is a rectangle, the immediately preceding figure is  
rendered and the process ends. When the immediately  
preceding figure is not a rectangle, the CPU 14 finishes  
10 the process without rendering the immediately preceding  
figure.

Referring to Steps S404 through S406, when the CPU 14  
determines that the overlay detection process is not  
finished in Step S401, the CPU 14 determines whether a  
15 target figure (e.g. a figure of FIG. 3B) to be processed is  
not a rectangle in Step S404. When the target figure is not  
a rectangle, the CPU 14 determines in Step S405 whether the  
figure stored in the immediately preceding graphic data  
memory 21 is a rectangle. If the CPU 14 determines that the  
20 figure stored in the immediately preceding graphic data  
memory 21 is a rectangle, the CPU 14 instructs to render  
the rectangle stored in the immediately preceding graphic  
data.

Then, in Step S407, the CPU 14 instructs to render

the target figure which is determined as not a rectangle in Step S404. Also, in Step S407, when the result of Step S405 is NO, the CPU 14 instructs to render the target figure in Step S404.

5           When the result of Step S404 is YES, that is, when the CPU 14 determines that the target figure to be processed is a rectangle, the CPU determines in Step S408 whether the figure stored in the immediately preceding graphic data memory 21 is a rectangle. When the CPU 14  
10 determines that the figure stored in the immediately preceding graphic data memory 21 is a rectangle, the CPU 14 examines the relationship of position between the target figure to be processed and the immediately preceding figure stored in the immediately preceding graphic data memory 21.  
15 In Step S409, the CPU 14 determines whether the target figure to be processed and the figure stored in the immediately preceding graphic data memory 21 have an overlay portion. When the CPU 14 determines that the target figure to be processed and the figure stored in the  
20 immediately preceding graphic data memory 21 have an overlaid portion in Step S409, the CPU 14 divides the immediately preceding graphic data or creates a rectangle whose coordinates data are changed to reduce the overlaid portion in Step S410. Then, in Step S411, the CPU 14

renders the divided rectangle of Step S410. When the CPU 14 determines that the target figure to be processed and the figure stored in the immediately preceding graphic data memory 21 have no overlaid portion in Step S409, the CPU  
5 instructs to render the immediately preceding rectangle in Step S411. In Step S412, when the result is NO after referring to Step S408, the CPU 14 instructs to store the target figure presently being processed into the immediately preceding graphic data memory 21 for future use.

10       The above-described steps are repeatedly performed for figures to be input. As is shown in FIG. 3A, within the range of coordinates from P1 to P3 in the direction x, there is no need to have figure data written in a page memory (not shown), and thereby high-speed graphic data  
15 processing can be achieved. The graphic data which are obtained in a manner described above produces an identical result as the result explained in FIG. 3C.

Next, referring now to FIGs. 5A, 5B and 5C, another examples related to the overlay detection for a rectangle  
20 performed in the graphic overlay detection unit 11 will be explained.

More specifically, a rectangle of FIG. 5A is an example of a rectangle which will be rendered first and has four corner points which are represented by the coordinates

(P1, Q1), (P1, Q2), (P2, Q1) and (P2, Q2). A rectangle shown in FIG. 5B is an example of a second rectangle which will be rendered and has four corner points which are represented by the coordinates (P1, Q1), (P1, Q3), (P3, Q1) and (P3, Q2). The relationship of positions of the first and second rectangles of FIGs. 5A and 5B is such that the rectangle of FIG. 5A includes the figure of FIG. 5B, in other words, the second figure of FIG. 5B overlays the first figure of FIG. 5A. The relationship of the two rectangles is defined to satisfy the following inequalities: P1 is equal to or smaller than P2, P1 is equal to or smaller than P3, Q1 is equal to or smaller than Q2 and Q1 is equal to or smaller than Q3. In the above-described inequalities, the relationship of magnitudes of the coordinates P2 and P3 is not limited to the above. That is, P3 may be greater than P2. Each of the first and the second rectangles has an arbitrary image density.

The figure of FIG. 5C is an overlaid rectangle graphic created from the overlay of the second rectangle of FIG. 5B on the first rectangle of FIG. 5A. In this example, the rectangle of FIG. 5B overlays the rectangle of FIG. 5A. A left upper portion of the first figure, which is a portion to be overlaid by the second figure is not rendered because the left upper portion is overwritten by the

rectangle of FIG. 5B. It is not necessary to perform rendering process for the left upper portion for the first rectangle of FIG. 5A. Therefore, in order to obtain a graphic figure shown in FIG. 5C, a portion where the rectangle of FIG. 5B does not overlay on the first rectangle of FIG. 5A and the whole portion of the second rectangle of FIG. 5B are rendered. As shown in FIG. 5C, the portion where the second rectangle of FIG. 5B does not overlay on the first rectangle of FIG. 5A includes two rectangles. One of the two rectangles is positioned at the coordinates (P1, Q3), (P1, Q2), (P2, Q3) and (P2, Q2). The other rectangle is positioned at the coordinate (P3, Q1), (P3, Q3), (P2, Q1) and (P2, Q3). The above-described rectangles are divided and processed separately. Therefore, the portion where the rectangle of FIG. 5B does not overlay on the rectangle of FIG. 5A can be rapidly processed when the non-overlaid portion is divided and processed than if the non-overlaid portion is processed as a one figure.

The examples explaining the overlay of rectangles as shown in FIGs. 5A, 5B and 5C, are a simplified example in which the coordinates of the two rectangles of FIGs. 5A and 5B coincide with the uppermost and left coordinates P1 and Q1. Hence, there are a variety of ways associated with an overlay with the use of two rectangles. Even if figures are

overlaid in other ways, the overlaid rectangles can be calculated by analogy of the embodiment as described above.

As described above, an explanation is made as to the overlay detection when a target figure to be processed is a rectangle. The following is an explanation of an overlay detection when a target figure to be processed is a figure including data run aggregates.

Hardware structure substantially identical with the structure of the image processing apparatus of FIG. 1 is applied to explaining the overlay of figures including data run aggregates performed in a printing apparatus.

More specifically, rendering data which are input to the printer controller 2 (FIG. 1) are input to the interpreter 10 (FIG. 1) and interpreted as an intermediate data fitted to a rendering process and are stored in the intermediate data memory 20 (FIG. 1). The operation is performed by the CPU 14 (FIG. 1). The intermediate data which are converted to be fitted to the rendering process as described above include the rendering range designation instruction and the rendering color designation instruction.

When the intermediate data include figures including data run aggregates, for example, the figures including data run aggregates are determined in the graphic overlay detection unit 11 (FIG. 1) as overlaid with figures



including data run aggregates stored in the immediately preceding graphic data memory 21 (FIG. 1).

5 Data containing information on coordinates of an overlaid portion that are omissible in a data processing are corrected. When the intermediate data is other than figures including data run aggregates, data correction is not performed. In the graphic rendering processing unit 12 (FIG. 1), figures of data run aggregates included in the corrected figure data of aggregates of runs are rendered in  
10 the page memory 23 according to the figure data of data run aggregates that are corrected in the graphic overlay detection unit 11 (FIG. 1) and information stored in the intermediate data memory 20 (FIG. 1). After processing a rendering instruction for one page, the information  
15 contents of the page memory 23 are output to the printer engine 4.

Next, referring to FIGs. 6A through 6C, an example of the overlay detection performed by the graphic overlay detection unit 11 for figures of data run aggregates  
20 including runs of data will be explained.

Each of the data run aggregates represents a data block which extends from a start point  $s_x$  to an end point  $e_x$  in the horizontal direction  $X$  along the axis  $x$  with an arbitrary point in the coordinate  $y$ . The data run

aggregates as described above are used to specify a range of rendering instructions as rendering instructions. The data run aggregates of FIG. 6A are a first figure which are firstly rendered and the data run aggregates of FIG. 6B are  
5 a second figure which are secondly rendered. As is same with the case of the above-described rectangle process, it is assumed that the data run aggregates of FIGs. 6A and 6B are arranged adjacently. The density of the color images of FIGs. 6A and 6B are arbitrary, respectively. The figure of  
10 FIG. 6C is created from a process of an overlay of the second figure of FIG. 6B on the first figure of 6A, that is, the first figure of 6A is overwritten by the figure of FIG. 6B. A left part of the figure of FIG. 6A is not rendered because the data run aggregates of FIG. 6B are overwritten  
15 on a part of the data run aggregates of FIG. 6A in which the first figure of 6A and the second figure of 6B are overlaid. Therefore, the process of the overlaid part is unnecessary because the data run aggregates of FIG. 6B are overwritten on a part of the data run aggregates of FIG. 6A.  
20 In order to obtain the figure of FIG. 6C, a portion of FIG. 6A that is not overlaid with the figure of FIG. 6B and the whole portion of data run aggregates of FIG. 6B are added to each other. A process of the above-described addition of the two figures for rendering is the best way to process

graphic data without processing overlaid graphic portion by omitting a redundant process, thereby reducing the amount of rendering process.

In order to obtain a run of the data run aggregates  
5 of FIG. 6A which is not overlaid on the data run aggregates of FIG. 6B, each of the runs of aggregates of data included in FIG. 6B is examined and it is determined whether any one run of the data run aggregates of FIG. 6B is overlaid on any run of the data run aggregates included in the figure  
10 of FIG. 6A. A process is performed to determine whether a run which is determined as overlaid with respect to a whole part. When one run of the data run aggregates is determined as overlaid in a whole part, the run is deleted. In FIG. 6A, for example, a run with the condition that  $y$  equals to 1,  
15  $sx$  equals to 4 and  $ex$  equals to 5 (hereinafter referred to as RB (1, 4, 5)) does not fall into the category of an overlaid run. The character RB refers to FIG. 6B. In case of FIG. 6A, RB is written as RA. Therefore, the run of the data run aggregates of FIG. 6A described above remains as  
20 not overwritten. The run of the data run aggregates RB (2, 3, 5) of FIG. 6B have overlaid portion with the run of data run aggregates RA (2, 1, 3) on the point (2, 3). The overlaid portion (2, 3) is deleted and the run of aggregates of data of runs RA (2, 1, 3) of FIG. 6A is

changed into Ra (2, 1, 2). Because the run of data run aggregates RB (4, 1, 5) of FIG. 6B is overlaid on the run of data RA (4, 1, 5) of FIG. 6A, the run of data run aggregates RA (4, 1, 5) of FIG. 6A is deleted in the data  
5 run aggregates RA.

Generally, it is a complex and difficult work and requires a great amount of processing time to detect an overlay of a polygon. However, it may be simple and require only a few calculations to detect the overlay between runs  
10 of data run aggregates as shown in FIGS. 6A, 6B and 6C. However, the same applies to the case of an overlay detection using a rectangle in a point where a rendering mechanism of omitting a rendering process for figures in which overlaid figures such as rectangles or runs, for  
15 example, may be deleted by way of overwriting, causing target graphic data to be rendered to remain.

In some of the example explained in FIG. 6A, 6B, 6C and 6D of the first (FIG. 6A) and the second (FIG. 6B) data run aggregates are in the same position in the axis y.  
20 However, in many cases, data run aggregates are displaced in the axis y. When the two runs of data are displaced and when an overlay between the two runs of aggregates of data is attempted to be detected by every run, a number of comparisons equal to a number of multiplications of the

number of the first runs of aggregates by the number of the second runs of the aggregates is needed. This causes the above-described operation to be ineffective.

Next, referring to FIGs. 7A, 7B, 7C and 7D, an exemplary procedure to overcome the above-mentioned defects will be explained in which an overlay detection described so far is performed to detect whether a target rectangle have an overlaid portion of FIG. 3 and when an overlay is detected, an overlay detection is performed between the runs of aggregates of data of FIG. 6 by converting a specific runs of aggregates of data into adjacent rectangles.

Data run aggregates of FIG. 7A is a figure of data run aggregates which is a first figure that has been rendered first. Data run aggregates of FIG. 7B are a figure of data run aggregates which is a second figure that has been rendered second. Based on these first and second figures of FIGs. 7A and 7B, respectively, an overlay detection is performed. Dotted rectangle lines which circumscribe the first and second figures are circumscribed rectangles of FIGs. 7A and 7B, respectively. Two of the dotted line rectangles show the relationship of position for the two rectangles which are placed adjacent as shown in FIG. 7C. It is determined that the dotted two rectangles

are overlaid. If these two rectangles are positioned where the two rectangles are not superimposed, it is apparent that runs of aggregates of data included in the rectangles are not superimposed. As shown in FIG. 7C, when the two adjacent rectangles are overlaid, an overlay detection is performed to determine overlay between the runs of data in a portion where the two adjacent rectangles of FIGs. 7A and 7B are overlaid. In figures shown in FIGs. 7A and 7B, for example, it is determined whether a run of aggregates is overlaid and as a result no runs of data is determined to be overlaid. When there is an overlaid portion between the two figures of FIGs. 7A and 7B, a part that is overlaid firstly, that is, in figure FIG. 7A, for example, is deleted. If there is an overlaid portion in FIG. 7C, the portion of figure in FIG. 7A which is firstly rendered is deleted.

As described above in FIGs. 7A, 7B, 7C and 7D, in the preferred embodiment, any portion of adjacent rectangles is overlaid, an overlay detection for the above-described portions that are overlaid is proposed to be performed. According to the preferred embodiment, an overlaid portion is provided with a threshold according to an area ratio in which adjacent rectangles are overlaid. When an area ratio is more than a predetermined threshold, it is determined

that two or more of adjacent rectangles are overlaid before  
an overlay detection is performed between runs of  
aggregates of data that are overlaid. In one example, when  
adjacent rectangles included in runs of aggregates which  
5 have been rendered first are overlaid on another adjacent  
rectangle included in runs of data of aggregates which have  
been rendered second in an area ratio of 90%, it is  
determined that the adjacent two rectangles are overlaid.  
The threshold of the area ratio rate on overlay of adjacent  
10 two or more rectangles is one of the examples in the  
preferred embodiment and the area ratio may be assigned  
arbitrarily.

Numerous additional modifications and variations are  
possible in light of the above teachings. It is therefore  
15 to be understood that within the scope of the appended  
claims, the disclosure of this patent specification may be  
practiced otherwise than as specifically described herein.

This patent specification is based on Japanese patent  
applications, No. JPAP2002-214014 filed on July 23, 2002,  
20 in the Japanese Patent Office, the entire contents of which  
are incorporated by reference herein.